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ments, therefore, believed themselves justified in enforcing special quarantine measures on arrivals from Algeria. Some companies also have ordered their ships to discontinue their usual calls at the port of Algiers.

I consider it my duty to ask your kind assistance in order to put an end to a state of affairs which, should it continue, would not less seriously impair the interests of foreign charterers than those of colonial freighters.

I have the honor to again assure you that any rumor tending to create the belief of the existence of an epidemic of plague in Algeria is utterly without foundation.

Though it is true that the attention of the sanitary authorities has been called to several cases in east Algerian ports, these cases were merely suspicious, rare, and isolated; occurred more than a month ago, and have not been followed by a single new case in the least suspicious. Furthermore, they attracted attention only because of the notification of epidemic centers on the coast of a European state.

You would greatly oblige me by informing your Government, and, on occasion, the companies having relations with Algerian ports, that there does not exist any case of plague in Algeria, and that the sanitary condition of the colony, and more particularly that of the city of Algiers, is as satisfactory as possible.

Respectfully,

ED. LAFERRIERE,
Governor-General.

BRAZIL.

Reports from Rio de Janeiro.

Plague at Santos.

RIO DE JANEIRO, *November 22, 1899.*

SIR: Since my last report there have occurred 3 recognized cases and 1 suspected case of plague. Among the new patients is the pharmacist of the isolation hospital. It may be again mentioned that the directing physician of the isolation hospital was also attacked, but has already recovered from plague. Among other patients, there has occurred 1 more death.

I make the following addition to the list of the isolation hospital which I had sent with my report dated November 10:

Date.	Number of patients.	Entered.	Discharged.	Died.	Sick from—		Total.
					Plague.	Other diseases.	
November 10	14	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
November 11	14	.....	3	.....	10	a 1	11
November 12	11	.....	.....	.....	10	1	11
November 13	11	.....	4	.....	6	1	7
November 14	7	.....	.....	.....	6	1	7
November 15	7	.....	1	.....	6	.....	6
November 16	6	b 2	.....	.....	7	1	8
November 17	8	c 1	.....	1	7	1	8
November 18	8	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
November 19 and 20, inclusive.....	8	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
November 21	8	1	.....	.....	8	1	9
November 22	9	.....	.....	.....	8	1	9

a Typhoid fever.

b One plague; 1 suspected.

c Pharmacist.

Therefore, the total result has been as follows:

Without regard to the cases that occurred at the beginning and were not recognized, there have been up to the present time 25 cases, of which 11 were fatal, 6 were cured and discharged, and there remained under treatment 8 cases and 1 suspected case.

During sixteen days, since the 7th instant, there have occurred only 2 cases of plague in the population at Santos; the infection of the pharmacist was probably from the hospital itself.

Antiplague serum.

I have already reported in regard to the steps taken for obtaining an abundant supply of antiplague serum. The Brazilian representative in Italy has sent 5,000 bottles of serum and 5,000 tubes of Haffkine's vaccine that will shortly arrive. Moreover, the government of the State of Sao Paulo has given orders to two commercial houses for serum to the value of 10,000 francs and 20,000 francs. Beside that, Professor Ferni of Messina is expected to arrive, and he will prepare antiplague serum or vaccine here. Finally, the first steps have been taken as I have already reported, for the foundation of institutes at Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo for preparing antiplague serum.

Quarantine against Trieste.

In consequence of a communication received by the Brazilian consul at Trieste the minister of the interior has declared infected the port of Trieste, suspected the ports of Istria, Fiume, and those of the Caral-della Morlacca; further those of the islands of the vicinity, from Veglio to Incoronata, at the south, and also those at the east coast of Italy, in the Gulf of Venice, at the north.

However, trustworthy private telegraphic information from Vienna states that at Trieste there is no plague. There was only 1 isolated case fifteen days ago. In my last report I mentioned the occurrences on board of the steamship *Berenice*.

Quarantine station at Tamandaré.

The board of trade at Liverpool has addressed a petition to Lord Salisbury, prime minister of Great Britain, on the necessity of establishing a quarantine station at Tamandaré, on the Brazilian coast.

The board of trade points out that Ilha Grande is situated 70 miles southwest of Rio de Janeiro and that for vessels bound for northern and central ports of Brazil, this is an unreasonable quarantine station, for it is necessary to make a voyage of from 1,500 to 4,800 miles on the Brazilian coast in order to obtain free pratique for passengers and cargo in Brazil during epidemic periods. The board of trade further says, that the predecessor of Lord Salisbury, Earl Rosebery, sought in 1892 to remedy this evil by urging the Brazilian Government by telegraphic dispatches and verbally through the English minister in Rio de Janeiro, to establish other quarantine stations, especially at Pernambuco, half-way between Pará and Rio de Janeiro. The minister of France and that of the United States supported this demand, and the Brazilian Government then for the first time announced its intention of establishing quarantine stations in 3 of the northern states of Brazil.

The board of trade goes on to say that in the summer of 1895 the Brazilian minister of interior called a sanitary conference at which representatives of other powers were present. In consequence of this conference the Brazilian Government published instructions, among which were the following: (a) For the establishment of a provisional station at Tamandaré, a port of the State of Pernambuco, on October 1, 1895; (b) for the estimate of the cost of a quarantine station in the State of Pará; (c) estimates for a quarantine station at the island of Timbaré, in the State of Bahia; (d) for the transformation of the isolation hospital at Rio Grande do Sul into a small quarantine station.

In March, 1896, Lord Salisbury stated that the conference of 1895 had, up to that time, been almost fruitless in regard to the sanitary improvements promised from Brazil, there not having been established,

for instance, any isolation hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases at Rio de Janeiro, nor even a commencement of quarantine stations at Timbaré in Bahia, and at Pará. He added that the Tamandaré station, which was to be opened in October, was not yet finished.

Tamandaré, says the board of trade, is the only place that offers sheltered anchorage between Pernambuco and Bahia; also it is not an island; it can be readily isolated and its port is all that is to be desired and can be improved, if necessary. Fifteen tons of drinking water can be daily supplied at this port.

In the beginning of 1897 it was supposed that the quarantine station at Tamandaré was ready. After that date, however, the sanitary conditions of countries having commercial intercourse with Brazil was so favorable that it was not necessary to establish quarantines. About six weeks ago, says the board of trade in its petition, the steamer *Scolar*, on its arrival at Pernambuco from Oporto, was obliged to go to Ilha Grande as formerly, in spite of the objection made by Her Majesty's Government for many years.

There has since been received news that a quarantine station is to be established in Pará, in the north of Brazil. The board of trade says, however, that this station will not correspond to the necessities of steamer companies, whose vessels go to Pernambuco and to the central ports of Brazil.

The petition is dated October 17.

Sanitary reports from Rio de Janeiro.

I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary reports for the week ended November 10.

There were 306 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 10, as compared with the preceding week; 12 deaths from *accessio penicioso*, an increase of 4; 6 deaths from yellow fever, an increase of 5; 61 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 9; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 2; no death from beriberi, a decrease of 1, and 45 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 22.

In regard to the state of health at Rio de Janeiro, smallpox still continues to exercise a very unfavorable influence. As for the rest, in view of the sanitary state, the last period of this year would be approximately the same as that of the past year. Since the beginning of October there have been notified per week 2, 12, 11, 5, 8, 12, total, 50, deaths from *accessio pernicioso* against 7, 6, 6, 8, 12, 11, total, 50, of the last year. There were in the same period of this year per week deaths from yellow fever 4, 6, 3, 2, 1, 6, total, 22, against 5, 4, 3, 3, 2, 3, total, 20, of the last year. However, in this year there were notified deaths from smallpox 58, 48, 67, 53, 70, 61, total, 357, against 7, 6, 3, 5, 3, 3, total, 27, of last year.

The state of health among the shipping is very satisfactory; it may be especially stated that there does not exist any infectious disease.

Sanitary report from the State of Sao Paulo.

From the State of Sao Paulo I can give you some official data concerning the sanitary conditions during the month of August. The total number of deaths was 2,886, an increase of 360 as compared with the month of July. From tuberculosis there died 127 persons, a decrease of 9, and from malaria 78, an increase of 11. From typhoid fever there died 38 persons (8 at the city of Sao Paulo), an increase of 6; from yellow fever, 1 person (at the city of Sao Paulo), a decrease of 1; from

smallpox, 2 persons (at Piraju), an increase of 1; from measles, 6 persons, the same as before; from scarlet fever, 1 person, none before.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were 7 deaths from diphtheria, 41 deaths from whooping cough, 3 deaths from erysipelas, 9 deaths from dysentery, 21 deaths from influenza, 11 deaths from leprosy, 1 death from cholera, 1 death from diarrhea infectiosa, and 1 death from scorbutus.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health of this office: November 11, steamship *Asti*, German, for New York; November 17, bark *Antioch*, American, for Philadelphia; November 18, steamship *Wordsworth*, Belgian, for New York; November 22, steamship *Livorno*, German, for New York.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Plague question at Santos, etc.

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 1, 1899.

SIR: In conformity with my last report, there were on November 22, in the isolation hospital at Santos, 9 patients, of whom 8 suffered from plague, 1 was suspicious. Since that time there entered on the 24th 1 new plague patient, and on the 27th, 5 patients. Therefore, the total number of patients was, on November 30, 15, of whom 14 were ill of plague and 1 suspected case. No death has occurred since my last report.

At Sao Paulo, beside the 2 reported cases, no other has been observed. The appearance of those cases was stated nineteen days ago, so that if in the next few days there is nothing to the contrary, intercourse with Sao Paulo will be declared free.

The quarantine against Trieste and neighboring districts that I mentioned in my last report has been annulled.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro for the week ended November 17.

There were 282 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 24 as compared with the preceding week; 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 4; no death from yellow fever, a decrease of 6; 50 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 11; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 2; 1 death from beriberi, an increase of 1, and 70 deaths from tuberculosis, an increase of 25.

Bills of health.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: November 25, steamship *Miramare*, British, for New York. November 28, bark *Amy*, American, for Baltimore. November 29, bark *Emilie Galline*, French, for San Francisco. November 30, steamship *Cuvier*, British, for New Orleans.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

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